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12 April 1965

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE
RELATING TO NATIONAL SECURITY

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[Redacted box]

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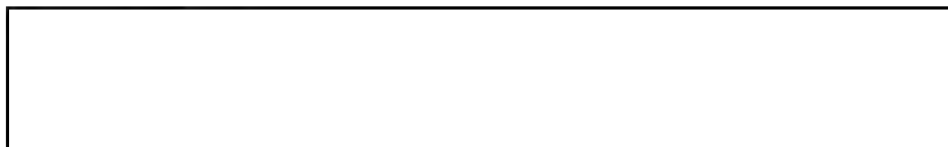
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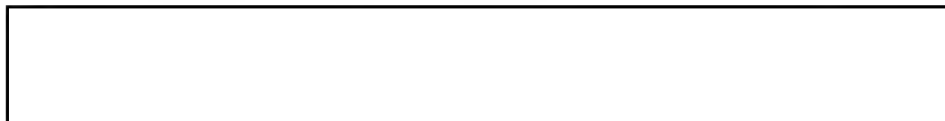
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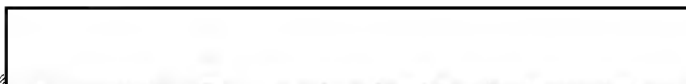


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Indonesia: Sukarno has again publicly defined Indonesia's policies in a way which comes close to meeting the immediate objectives of the Indonesian Communist Party.

On 11 April Sukarno made a speech to the Consultative Assembly--in theory, Indonesia's policy-making body--in which he said he would establish a foundation for a "turn of the wheel." He said the "national democratic" stage of the revolution is "almost finished," and that Indonesia had already entered the stage of "Indonesian socialism."

Sukarno in effect told the non-Communist parties to halt their anti-Communist activities in the provinces. He stated that the people should be united in order to meet the neocolonialist threat. But there are "hypocrites," he said, who do not have the true "NASAKOM"--i.e., integrated nationalist-religious-Communist--spirit.

Regarding foreign policy, Sukarno vowed that Indonesia would not rest until Malaysia is crushed and "neocolonialists" expelled from the Afro-Asian world. He said the coming centers of "the new power" in Asia and Africa are Peiping, Djakarta, Cairo, and Addis Ababa (the seat of the Organization of African Unity).

This speech comes only two days after the conclusion of an army seminar at which top army leaders were ordered to change the army's strategic planning and political orientation to accord with the course of "the revolution." The army has been the principal brake on the development of Communism in Indonesia.

Communist Party chairman Aidit, commenting on the current Indonesian scene on 3 April, told a peasant cadre training course that "the present international situation is excellent...our home situation is also excellent...we are now in a very favorable revolutionary situation."

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British Guiana: [Premier Burnham's four-month-old coalition government is in danger.]

[Burnham and Finance Minister D'Aguiar are at loggerheads over tax policies. They have compromised on some aspects of the issue, but Burnham steadfastly refuses to endorse D'Aguiar's proposal to abolish property taxes and to reduce income taxes. D'Aguiar argues that these devices would attract more private investment to the colony.]

[D'Aguiar is seriously considering resigning. Relations between the two men have often been stormy in the past, and many observers have been surprised that their coalition had shown so few signs of strain.]

[Each man tends to be stubborn and emotional, and each now apparently feels that his basic principles are at stake. The US consul general therefore believes that the outlook for the survival of their coalition is bleak.]

[Should D'Aguiar resign, the coalition could still be maintained if his party, the United Force, were persuaded to continue supporting Burnham's People's National Congress in the legislature. D'Aguiar's resignation, however, would be likely to undermine public confidence in the government.]

[] the United Force has voted to withdraw from the government if D'Aguiar resigns/

[Breakup of the coalition would significantly help Cheddi Jagan's People's Progressive Party effectively to oppose the Burnham regime and move toward re-gaining power/

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Cyprus: Significant progress toward a Cyprus settlement still seems remote.

All parties to the dispute have now issued statements on the 30 March report by UN mediator Galo Plaza. The Turkish Cypriots followed Ankara's line in rejecting the report and asserting that Plaza's role as mediator is "terminated." The Greek Cypriots, on the other hand, have urged Plaza to remain as mediator and threaten to veto any successor.

In Cyprus, Greek Cypriots may carry forward their "peace offensive" by adopting one of Plaza's suggestions and issuing a "bill of rights" for the Turkish Cypriots. A UN official believes some of the present restrictions on the movement of Turkish Cypriots may soon be eliminated.

In Athens, Greek Government leaders have had several further conversations with the new Turkish ambassador. They appear to be trying to reassure Ankara that they are working to reduce tension on the island. While Premier Papandreou is pushing for early discussions between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots, he still believes that meaningful negotiations between Athens and Ankara must wait until after Turkish parliamentary elections next autumn.

[Turkish Foreign Minister Isik meanwhile has stated that Turkey may be forced to take military action if the difficulties created by the physical situation of the Turkish Cypriots are not settled within a "normal" period of time.] In Ankara, some political leaders are again urging that the government retaliate against the Greeks by expelling from Turkey the orthodox ecumenical patriarch of Constantinople.

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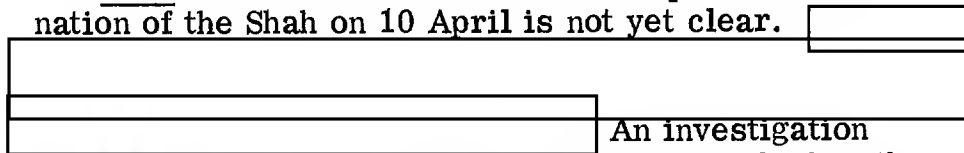


Iran: The motive behind the attempted assassination of the Shah on 10 April is not yet clear.

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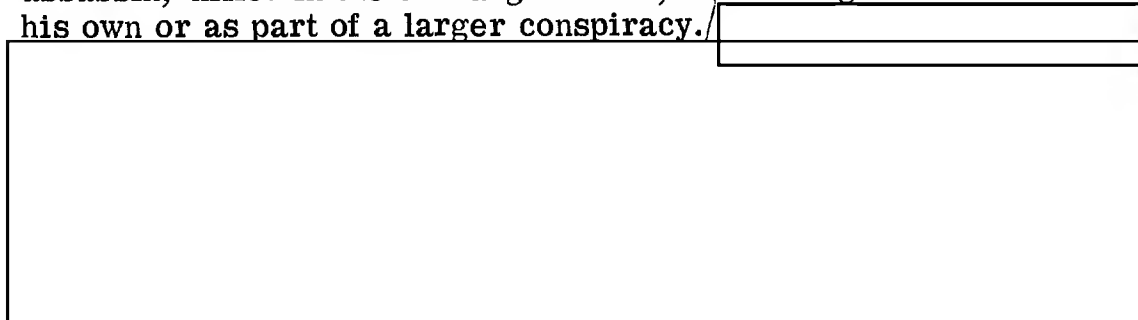
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An investigation has been ordered by the Shah to determine whether the assassin, killed in the exchange of fire, was acting on his own or as part of a larger conspiracy.

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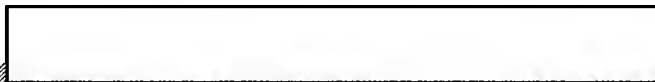
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